# THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1798 [Vol. VI.—No. 743.


## AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

*A VARIETY OF*

**WET & DRY GOODS.**

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A QUANTITY OF

**Country made Hats,**

a Desk, &c. &c.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

January 11.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives on Thursday next, the 4th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, CASHIER.

January 1. 3w

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court-house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 16. 10dec

## John Gardner Laud,

HAS FOR SALE,

BY THE QUANTITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loaf and brown Sugar | Bar iron assorted |
| Rum | German steel |
| Brandy | 10d. Nails |
| Wine | Sail cloth |
| Gin | Russia sheeting |
| Cordials | Cables |
| Beef | Cordage |
| Salt | Anchors |
| Soap | Window glass |
| Cheese | Queens' ware |
| Shad | Glass tumblers |
| Herrings | A few gold and silver |
| Sounds & Tongues | Watches |
| Vinegar | Shoes and boots |
| Cyder | Flax |
| Oil | Paint |
| Gun Powder | Drugs |
| Chocolate | Spice, &c. &c. |
| Paper | |

January 11.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnership of KEMP HURST & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to apply for settlement to Messrs. JAMES PATTEN and JAMES DYKES, who are authorized to adjust them.

KEMP HURST.
JOHN PROUDFIT & CO.

January 4, 1798 4w

## To be Rented,

*AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,*

**The Dwelling House**

King Street, lately occupied by Dr. Campbell. It is a convenient house for a small family, having three good rooms on the second floor, a kitchen detached from the house, &c.

LEVEN & CUTHBERT POWELL.

January 1.

## L & C. POWELL,

AT THEIR STORE ON KING-STREET,

*Have received an additional supply of*

**DRY GOODS,**

Which makes their retail assortment very general and complete.——They have also for sale a large quantity of INDIA COTTONS & TICKLENBURGS by the piece—Madeira Wine in pipes and quarter casks, Bar Iron by the ton—and a few crates of well assorted Queensware, which they will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

November 11. tf

## Hamilton's Vindication.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT

*PETER COTTOM'S BOOK STORE,*

KING STREET,

A FEW COPIES OF

*HAMILTON'S VINDICATION.*

January 6 3

## FALL GOODS.

**Joseph Riddle & Co.**

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAK, CAPT. LEMMON FROM LIVERPOOL,

*An Extensive Assortment of*

**Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.**

Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.

September 30.

## For Sale,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

**A House and Lot,**

In the town of Colchester, well known by the name of the Stone Ordinary.—This house has always been occupied as a tavern, and is an excellent stand for business—For terms which will be reasonable, apply to the subscriber in Colchester.

PETER WAGENER.

DICKSON & BUCKNER,

*Have received by the ship Light Horse, Captain Gibson, from Bristol,*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**GOODS,**

VIZ.

**Nails by the cask from**

2 to 30.

Brads from 2 to 30.

Spikes and shoeing nails,

Sad irons, 2 cwt. each in casks.

Pewter in casks.

Smiths' anvils, vices, bellows, & hammers.

Steel traps.

Frying pans.

Spades and shovels.

Hoes in casks.

Crowley steel.

Tin sheet by the box.

8 by 10 & 10 by 12 crown window glass.

White lead, 28 lbs. in a keg

Spanish brown, do.

Read lead, do.

Pins by the box or packet

Slates by the dozen.

Cutlery assorted,

Carpenters' tools.

Hinges and locks.

Patent shot by the bag.

Battle powder.

Japan'd tea trays, &c. embroidered in gold.

December 21. tf

## The Subscriber

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgment to the merchants and traders of Alexandria, for their custom and encouragement, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he now occupies as a BAKE HOUSE the three story brick warehouse on Water Street, opposite Mr. Joseph Riddle's alley, where he carries on the BISCUIT BAKING BUSINESS as usual.

He also begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has for sale at his Store, on the corner of Water and King Streets, the following

**GOODS,**

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

**West India & New England**

Rum,
Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wine,
Madeira Wine, and Spirits,
Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee and cocoa nuts,
Molasses in hogsheads, jars, and kegs,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Candles in boxes,
Pepper and Allspice,
Fig blue,
Womens' leather shoes,
Mens' do. and boots,
Mens' castor Hats,
Gun Powder in kegs,
Starch and Hair Powder, &c. &c.

All of which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

DANIEL M'CLANE.

December 7. tf

TO BE LET,

**The House on King-street,**

now occupied by Mr. John Kincaid.

STEPHEN COOKE.

January 11. 4t

## NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF

**TABB & M'AFFRY,**

Of this place, will please to bring their accounts proven to

SAMUEL CRAIG.

January 6. 3

For Sale by

**COATS RIDGWAY,**

AT HIS STORE, CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

**Hollands Gin in pipes and**

casks,
French Brandy,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Coffee,
Hyson and Hyson-skin Teas,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds. and bbls.
White and Brown Soap,
Coarse and Fine Salt,
Sole Leather,
Pepper and Allspice,
London & Philadelphia Porter in bbls.
Claret in boxes,
2,000 lb. James River Tobacco,
And a quantity of Coal.

And 30 Quarter-casks of

**GUN POWDER.**

ALSO,

**A few Dry Goods,**

which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

October 17.

RECEIVED by the Alexandria from Lisbon,

*A few Quarter Casks of*

**LISBON WINE,**

of a superior quality, and fit for immediate use.

ON HAND,

**Muscovado and East India**

Sugar in hhds. and bbls, N. E. Rum in do. Lime, bar iron, loaf sugar, Carolina indigo, Bolton beef, James river coal, wheat bran by the large or small quantity, whiskey in tierces and bbls. and a few quarter casks of Sherry and Teneriff wine, all of which we offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or to punctual men, on a short credit.

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

12th mo. 21st.

## GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

**White Russia Sheeting,**

Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former stock of Goods, render his assortment general.

Having some time ago advertised those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts, and some of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to sell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

C. H.

September 18. tf

## Polkinhorn and Andrew

*SADDLERS,*

No. 22, Great Surry street, LONDON, and at ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,

INFORM the public, that they have removed from Prince to Royal street, next door to the Post Office, where they have opened the following Goods; which they venture to pronounce to be of the best quality and fashion.

MENS'

Spring,
Shafloe,
Welted,
Plain,
Jockey, and
Postillion } SADDLES.

LADIES'

Turnabout,
Eve,
Hog, and
Doe Skin } SADDLES.
Guard,
Pembroke,
Weymouth,
Pelham,
Sharp,
Snaffle, and
Race } BRIDLES

Plated and Brass mounted Pillion & Chair } HARNESS

A general Assortment of

Whips, Canes, Shot bags, Powder flasks, Pistols, Holsters, Body-rollers, and Stable Furniture.

Dec. 16. tf

## CHARLES LOVE,

*At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,*

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**EUROPEAN GOODS,**

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will sell by the piece, or package only, at an unusually low advance, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.——He has also a considerable supply of

**West-India Produce,**

some

**New England Goods,**

and a quantity of

**Whiskey in hogsheads.**

☞ He will store, or purchase, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

## WM. I. HALL,

*Has received by the Ship Brunswick,*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**GOODS,**

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL.

And many packages that would answer the West-India market, entitled to the drawback.

*He has also on hand,*

Nails by the box—coarse and fine,
Nails by the cask, from 3d to 30d.
Small boxes of well assorted Hardware,
Seine Twine,
Do. Rope,
Brace Rope,
Grind Stones,
Sad-Iron,
Crates of Earthenware,
Boxes of Glass Ware,

*An excellent assortment of*

**Saddlery & Cutlery,**

Anvils, Frying pans, Spades, Grates, &c.

Which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Prince Street, Oct. 10.

FORTY BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS OF

**Prime and Mess Beef,**

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROGERSON & CO.

January 4

FOR SALE.

**5 very likely negro fellows,**

about 22 years of age, have been used to plantation business,

ALSO,

**Three likely Women, with**

their children—three or four in each family.—For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

November 10. 1797

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm. SUMMERS, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those that have any demands against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, in order that we may be able to settle our accounts of administration as the law requires.

ISABEL SUMMERS, Ex'rx.
GEORGE SUMMERS, Ex'r.

November 17.

N. B. Those who have any books belonging to the estate, will please to return them.

I. SUMMERS,
G. SUMMERS.

THOSE that have not paid their Town Tax, &c. are requested to make immediate payment to GEO. or L. SUMMERS, who are authorised to receive the same; and as no indulgence can be given, it is expected that this notice will be attended to.

GEORGE SUMMERS, T. C.

November 18

## Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Monday night the 11th of December, 1797, from my waggon in Charles town, Berkley county, Virginia, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, seven years old last spring, supposed to be about 16 hands high, trots and paces, shod all round, his fore shoes had high steel corks, his hind ones plain iron, his mane lay on the right side, and was cut off under the collar. He had his drawing collar on, and a chain halter, with a leather collar buckled round his neck. He is branded G B on the near shoulder; has a small star in his forehead, and some small white spots on his hind parts, one of them is near the root of his tail the near side. Whoever will return the said horse to the subscriber in Frederick county, Virginia, shall receive fifteen dollars, and reasonable charges, or for the horse and thief the above reward.

GEORGE BRUCE, jun.

December 27. 6mtaw

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

## EXTRACTS

FROM FAUCHET'S VIEW OF THE POLITICAL RELATIONS OF FRANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

——But these are secondary considerations—The first and most important of all, as it regards the treaty of London, is whether it wounds our interest, and if so, whether we are not permited to repel its unfavorable effects.

No one has yet contended that the treaty was favorable to us. The essence of neutrality, which form the basis of ours, is completely sacrificed by it, and the opposite theory consecrated. To elucidate this part of the discussion, let us advert to principles.

The privileges enjoyed by neutral nations in time of war, form that portion of the law of nations, which is most fruitful of disputes. Neutrals being deeply interested in the unshackled liberty of commerce, the belligerent powers who have not sufficient maritime force to convoy their trade, being equally interested in the protection of their property, under a neutral flag in time of war, it becomes evident that these two descriptions must with to give the trade of neutrals the greatest latitude of freedom. Hence we observe that every treaty concluded within the last hundred and fifty years, by either of the two species of power, contain principles extremely liberal in this respect.—Authors who have written on the law of nations, have consecrated the maxim that enemy's property does not cease to be so, under a neutral flag, and may consequently be seized. The treaties of which we speak, on the contrary, render sacred enemy property under a neutral flag, and exempt it from every insult. This is what is usually termed MODERN NEUTRALITY.

Of all those powers which, by their nature, are most frequently engaged in maritime wars, France has defended the last principle with greatest warmth. England, whose commerce in time of war, is always carefully protected, has evinced herself very little disposed to acknowledge it.—She has, however, often admitted it in her treaties, either because she was compelled, or from an idea that her interests would derive an adequate equivalent from the concession. But, whatever her treaties have declared, she has rarely acted on this principle. In practice she has ever observed the ancient maxim, that a friendly flag never protects enemy property. Whenever she has followed a different plan, it has arisen from compulsion and necessity, as in 1780.

This exposition will not be contested, even by Mr. Pickering.

I proceed.—France has faithfully maintained the modern neutrality, but must abandon it, if it only operates to her detriment. This must inevitably take place, if she alone persists in it towards other maritime powers—for, on such a supposition, her enemies might employ neutral flags which she would be obliged to respect; and thus, not having a similar treaty with the neutral nation, might seize her property under the neutral flag. It is impossible to accuse the old government of so manifest an improvidence. Those powers which, in their treaties with us, have stipulated these principles, have also stipulated them with England; whence it follows, that if England executes her treaties with them, on the hypothesis of their neutrality, we might transport our property in time of war, under their flag as well as England. We have more than once required, that neutral powers, whose flag has been insulted to our detriment, should oblige England to execute her treaties, and abide by the same principles. We did so with respect to Holland, in 1777: and this requisition brought on the rupture between that power and England, in 1780.

In 1778, America had no treaties.—Those she made with us were, as we have already observed, her first political compacts. By consecrating in these treaties, the principles of the modern neutrality, in all their plenitude and extent, we could not expect that the United States would, in subsequent treaties, consent to opposite principles. It is particularly the nature of their stipulations with England, that must embarrass us. We could not possibly have wished, that this power should avail herself of the American flag whenever she pleased, while the same favor was denied to us.

Such, however, is the state of things established in the treaty of London. The United States have explicitly abandoned, in this treaty, the modern neutrality; whence it results, that England may legally plunder us under the American flag, and that we must necessarily respect whatever she pleases, under its protection.

The principles of neutrality in question, extend moreover, to a part of the neutral commerce, which is subject to many difficulties—that of contraband. According to the ancient law of nations, whatever was destined for an enemy, and whatever issued from an enemy's port, was contraband; more especially, materials for ship building, and even provisions.

The inconvenience and ruin to which this barbarious right necessarily exposes nations, whose only opulence consists in the exportation of such commodities, are obvious. But the northern powers have, in their treaties, modified this ancient law. At present, modern neutrality ranges in the classes of contraband, only such objects as may be used offensively and defensively; and exempts such as must be wrought, before being used—Provisions are not contraband, except when conveyed to a place either blockaded or invested. Such are also the principles of our treaty of 1797, as it regards contraband.

The treaty of London consecrates the old law of nations in those respects, and makes it lawful for England to seize the materials for ship building which the Americans might bring us, while we were compelled to respect the same objects, conveyed to England under the American flag. As to provisions, it is left at her discretion to declare when they shall be contraband, that is, seizable, whenever they may be shipped to France, or our colonies in American vessels.

The difference is striking: yet citizen Palloret finds it scarcely worthy of a slight consideration. Our disadvantages are palpable with two treaties so discordant. Had we no means of resisting this state of things, and of placing ourselves precisely on the same ground where the British treaty places England?

There were only two expedients for effecting this desirable object. First, by a legislative decision, suspending those clauses in our treaty of 1778, which recognize a doctrine contrary to that established by the treaty of London. Secondly, we might by a simple executive act, avail ourselves of the second article of the treaty of 1778, which guarantees to us every advantage of navigation and commerce accorded to other powers; and thus, by the aid of this article, put the republic on the same footing with England—The directory preferred the latter, as the most convenient mode, and is strictly constitutional. The other, however, would have given more decision to the system of reciprocity, and prevented more clamour.

Here we must do justice to those who deserve it. The directory, or rather its ministers, have exhibited great irresolution, and want of knowledge in the business they had to arrange. It cannot easily be conceived why they decreed on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, (July 2), that the French cruisers should observe the same conduct towards neutrals, as they permitted on the part of the English.—The armed force is directed to act in so delicate a situation, only according to a general principle, and of which the cabinet alone understands the various attributes. Do the privateers know how the English treat neutrals? Do they understand the decisions of the admiralty of London? In fact, this decree was on more than a text which the directory ought to have committed to some intelligent minister to develope; and if it were necessary to make it public, it should have appeared only a menace to the neutral powers, as has been done in former wars.

The subsequent decree of the 12th Ventose (2d March) goes more immediately to the point, but rather beyond it. The minister of justice, to whose province this matter belonged most incidentally, should have confined himself to measures absolutely co-ordinate with the principal object, and not been influenced by considerations of ignorance and of interest which have originated clauses tending to bring an odium upon any system of reprisal, however otherwise well founded and correct. The minister who has digested this decree, will readily perceive what article is alluded to. He ought not, in particular, to have adopted literally the article respecting pirates, which is nothing more in the treaty of London, than a provision usually introduced into treaties, and copied from ours. In short, I say of this decree, that the directory has done its duty, but that the ministers have failed in theirs. This article, as it stands, will become the source of numberless vexations, which will only prejudice our cause, and cause great embarrassment in the approaching negociation.

The decree, such as it should have been, could not have authorised any objection on the part of the American government; and if any had been advanced, they might have been replied to by presenting the treaty of London. But now they complain that we exceed even the British treaty; and it is difficult to answer the objection.———

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—— The U. States are generally either too much undervalued, or prized beyond their intrinsic importance. Both these opinions are erroneously formed from the national manners. The first is derived from viewing them as a herd of Jews, engaged only in overreaching one another; the second, actuated by an enthusiasm equally groundless, finding among them models of wisdom and virtue, no where discoverable in Europe. But these opposite judgments arise from causes to which the statesman cannot attach any degree of value. National manners ought never to be considered as decisive for estimating the characters of a people. Independent of whatever may be seen worthy of praise or blame in the American manners, there exists an incontestible proof which must be referred to, for constituting the grounds of a system with respect to that power: I allude to the political importance to which as a nation the United States are rapidly approximating. This importance is so much the more certain, as its increase will not be fettered by the obstacles it would experience if they were so situated as to partake in the dissensions of Europe. It would be wrong to attribute to circumstances merely, the progress made by the United States since the adoption of their new constitution—a period when the internal disturbances of France, and the misfortunes of her colonies commenced. Exclusive of these accidental causes, the United States, by the extent of their territory, the nature of their population, its genius and activity, and the situation of their coasts, are evidently called to exercise, in North-America, a considerable influence.—The power that knows how to conciliate their affections, will have in them an interesting friend—and their neutrality ought not perhaps to be less courted than their alliance.

France is peculiarly interested in continuing her connections with America. It is less the situation of her islands that dictates this, than the position of Spain; whose interests might be deeply hazarded by the combined efforts of England and the United States.—Whatever be the ascendancy derived by England over these States, from her commerce, we may always contend with success, against the political connections attempted by that power.—Judging from the present state of commerce between the United States and Great-Britain, we might be led to think the former still a colony of the latter, or, at least apprehend they would become so. This opinion was transmitted from Philadelphia by the present minister of foreign affairs, who, for having avowed it, has incurred the hatred of every partizan of England; so just a view of things, and the frankness with which his opinions have been declared, makes it the more honorable to him, as every probability derived from his connections in the United States, seemed to announce a very different one. Yet, it would be highly improper to conclude from this circumstance, that the United States ought to be abandoned to themselves, and treated with the contempt necessarily inspired by a truth which cannot be contradicted. There are abundant means of resisting the impulse caused by the commercial ascendency of England, and even of counteracting her influence.

What conclusion shall we draw from all that precedes? That the United States and the republic are, in truth, in a position which must inspire fears of a rupture. France especially has very strong motives to adhere to the resentments which form the basis of her conduct lately. The United States have nothing but strained and precarious pretexts to found their recriminations upon; but the two people are irresistibly drawn towards each other by a correspondence of interests, and by the secret but energetic force of a similarity of principles. These two motives for reunion ought to act with great weight upon the two cabinets, and check on both sides, the passion and pride which might tend to embarrass the reconciliation. Whatever warmth the Britanic party has shewn, in its declarations in congress, when restored to the clam of reflection, and interrogated with their political aversions sleep, they must see, if they possess yet a remnant of national feeling, that England cannot have with the United States an identity of interest; that sooner or later her destructive ascendency would dictate laws to them; that America, far from having any interest in diminishing the weight of the counterpoise which we oppose to the maritime dominion of England, must, on the contrary, desire to see us combat, with some success, that rival of all that prosper.

We, on our side, have a great interest in favoring the developement of the maritime resources of America, in order to diminish the English powers by taking from it all that does not rest upon their own capital. The United States have nothing to wish with respect to extension of territory. The deceitful lure which England could hold out to them, by promising them our spoils, or those of Spain, would be ruinous to them in the result, whatever might be the success of the combination, which this lure might produce. Every thing therefore prompts them to negociate candidly, and to draw closer to us. Let Mr. Adams, especially feel the importance of the part he is to act; let him forget little dislikes, which years ought to have cooled, and which his station does not permit him to listen to. The president of the United States ought not to avenge the imaginary injuries which the American plenipotentiary may have received in 1782. There is no longer need of recalling little rivalries, now without object, since the cotemporaries sleep in the silent tomb. Whatever may be said of his character, and of his enmity towards us, we have every thing to hope from the rectitude of his judgment; but let him keep at a distance those men who will continually rekindle in his bosom the fire of passions, which it is important for him to perpetuate; let him take the pen himself, and draw up the instructions of his commissioners. If he gives up the task to the hand that traced the manifesto of the 16th January, he imprudently risks the most important interests of his country. The republic, after having forced all open enmities to fall at her feet, and all fraudulent neutralities to make reparation, cannot sacrifice its reputation nor its treasures, when she is to treat upon a state of things which bears every character of hostility.

On our part, let us forget the injuries of an administration more distinguished by its weakness than its malignity. Our successes have sufficiently avenged us, of our secret foes and cowardly friends. Let us sacrifice our resentments, however just they may be, to a paramount interest.—The present crisis, arrested in time, will produce the most salutary consequences; prolonged with the circumstances which have hitherto attended it, might become a source of melancholy recollections, and perhaps the germe of a national antipathy, unaccompanied by any of the advantages, real or imaginary, which often cause them to be considered as political means.

The sentiments I profess have ever existed in my breast, and were the basis of my conduct, while I resided in the United States. I am convined they will be duly appreciated when they arrive there, and contribute to dissipate the prejudice to which a train of unhappy circumstances, or the suggestions of enemies, may have given birth, and aggravated, amongst men whose esteem I shall ever be anxious to deserve.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ROME, OCTOBER 20.

It is said that Buonaparte, the French minister, has required of the Pope an answer to the following propositions in the name of the Directory:

1. The court of Rome shall declare either for or against the French Republic.

2. In the former case it shall furnish the French with provisions of every kind.

3. It shall receive a minister from the Cisalpine Republic.

To these the Pope has replied that he is not prepared to answer relative to the first and second points; but that he is perfectly willing to accede to the third.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 9.

We are still ignorant of the destination of the banished conspirators. It has been reported that the corvette, on board which they were embarked, has been attacked and captured by an English frigate; but this intelligence is not confirmed by our advices from London.

NOVEMBER 11.

The negociations at Udina were at the point of being broken off on the evening before the signing of the Treaty of peace. The Austrian plenipotentiaries obstinately refused to cede Mantua. Buonaparte, impatient of the delay, declared the conference to be finished, & that the sword should decide the dispute. He rose, and taking up his hat suddenly, as another struck against some porcelain ware that

rich ſ kind, and threw them down. He beggeo pardon of the Auſtrian Commiſſioners, and obſerved, he was ſorry they would ſoon have to break ſtill more valuable veſſels. He left Ulma immediately, and returned to his head quarters at Paſſeriano. Next day at 5 o'clock in the morning the Marquis de Gallo came to him, and declared that the Emperor would agree to the conditions offered on the night before. The peace was ſigned in the courſe of the day.

NOVEMBER 13.

We are aſſured that the Executive Directory has indirectly informed the court of London, that peace might be concluded if it would conſent to the re-eſtabliſhment on the one part and the other, of the *Status ante Bellum*. They intimated at the ſame time, that they will never depart from this reſolution.

General Deſaix, whoſe return to Straſburg we have announced, is expected at Paris, whence he will depart for Rennes, after having concerted with the Directory the commencement of organization of the Army of England. This army, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 60,000 men.

On the fourth November the military commiſſion of Straſburg, conformable to the ſevere law of the 19th Fructidor, condemned to death a returned emigrant, a native of Haguenau, who was ſhot upon the ſpot.

The wife of General Buonaparte is on her route to Paris and the general himſelf is expected in 15 days.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord S. Vincent, dated from the Tagus, where his Lordſhip arrived on the 29th ult. with the following ſhips belonging to his fleet:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ville de Paris, | Prince George, |
| Namur, | Princeſs Royal, |
| Benheim, | Bellerophon, |
| Swiftſure, | Majeſtic, |
| Gibraltar, | Defence, |
| Minotaur, | Hector. |

His Lordſhip left ten ſail of the line off Cadiz, to continue the blockade of that port. The fleet had plenty of freſh proviſions and wine, the ſhips allowance being a pint of wine a day and the Queen of Portugal allowed a pint of wine and a pound of ſoft bread per diem.

Letters received by the laſt Liſbon Mail actually ſtate that the Spaniſh troops were ſtiling off towards the frontier of France, to prevent the French troops from entering Spain, under a pretence of invading Portugal.

NOVEMBER 14.

An Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the court of Liſbon is on his way to this country, in order to be on the ſpot to conſult with his Majeſty's Miniſters on any emergency.

In conſequence of the new iſſue of Exchequer Bills, the funds yeſterday felt a depreſſion half per cent.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty from Sir John B. Warren, of the French meditating a deſcent upon the coaſt of Cornwall.

Overtures have been made from the court of Spain to this country, for a renewal of amity, with a view to the recommencement of hoſtility with France! The king of Pruſſia is collecting a large army, and will ſoon be ſubſidized by England with the ſame view.

The laſt diſpatches from Admiral Earl St. Vincent ſtate that the Spaniards were laying up all their ſhips at Cadiz for the winter. This circumſtance induced his Lordſhip to return to the Tagus; having left a ſquadron to watch the enemy.

Accounts received yeſterday from the coaſt of France contradict thoſe on the authority of which it was ſome time ſince ſtated that the fleet at Breſt was diſmantling; on the contrary, it is now ſaid great exertions are making to fit a ſtrong ſquadron for ſea, the general idea prevailing is, that, during the winter months, a new attempt will be made againſt Ireland, which country, in France, is conſidered as in a ſtate of actual rebellion.

NOVEMBER 15.

It is certain, that the laſt letters from Liſbon declare in the moſt decided terms of the Spaniſh Court having ſignified to the Portugueſe Government, that it would not ſuffer any French troops to march through Spain to attack Portugal. It is even intimated in ſome letters that the Court of Madrid was about to make a ſeparate peace with this country.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Very far from the Republic of France having given up the idea of any future efforts by ſea, we are enabled to ſtate from undoubted authority, that it has 24 ſhips of the line at preſent building, 9 of them firſt rates; and the exertions uſed to complete them are unequalled in the hiſtory of that or any other nation.

Every perſon who can uſe the ax or adze, and can be procured, though altogether unacquainted with ſhip building, is employed in the interior, under proper directors, in cutting out, boring, and ſhaping the timber, and the whole is conveyed to the dock yards entirely ready for the various uſes required.

As the timber made uſe of, is by no means properly ſeaſoned, the duration of the ſhips muſt be ſhort, and it appears improbable that they can man them; but that they are determined either to try their ſtrength again on the ocean, or to attempt ſome expedition of the greateſt conſequence is paſt all doubt.

The admiralty have received certain advice that the Toulon fleet is arrived at Breſt. We have not learned the number of ſhips that have ſtolen round and evaded the vigilance of our fleets; but the rumour is that they are ſix ſhips of the line. This muſt be that part of their fleet, therefore, which was left at Toulon, when the expedition was made to the Adriatic Sea; and the ſhips of that ſquadron are not included in the fleet that has come round to Breſt.

This meaſure ſeems to indicate a ſerious deſign of a new armament at Breſt. Accordingly, if we may give credit to rumour, the ſhips which had gone into the inner road, have come again into the outer, where they are now lying at anchor, 17 ſail in number.

In addition to the above intelligence relative to the naval preparations making by the French, we ſtate from the beſt authority, that the Spaniards have 33 or 34 ſhips of the line at Cadiz, equipped ready for ſea, beſides 8 ſail of the line equally equipped, lying in Algeſiras bay, near Gibraltar, and a pretty ſtrong fleet fitting at Carthagena.

A bill is to be brought into the houſe for the protection of the underwriters, to oblige all trading veſſels to ſail with convoy, and not to leave it for the ſake of gaining the firſt of a market. This is to be done by making it impoſſible for them to break bulk after they arrive in the port of their deſtination, until the convoy with which they ſailed ſhall alſo arrive.

NOVEMBER 16.

Yeſterday French papers of the 8th, 11th and 12th, were received in town, but their contents are of little importance. Permiſſion has been given to French cruizers to capture Portugueſe veſſels, in conſequence of the non-ratification of the treaty of peace.

We have already ſtated, and on further enquiry we find, very accurately, the general outline of Mr. Pitt's financial ſcheme, which is to double, treble, and in ſome inſtance to quadruple the Aſſeſſed Taxes at which each individual is rated for three years to come. This aſſeſſment is calculated to produce from 8 to 9 millions yearly; but as the ſupplies of the enſuing year are chiefly to be raiſed on its produce, there muſt of courſe be a conſiderable drawback to the ſum total, by the ſums paid for advances and diſcount. The whole ſum to come into the Exchequer by this plan, cannot therefore be calculated at more than from 20 to 21 millions ſterling.

NOVEMBER 20.

Letters from Madrid, received by the Liſbon mail of Saturday, appear to confirm the ſtatement, that the court of Spain refuſes to admit of the French troops marching across that country to attack the frontiers of Portugal. There are no longer any warlike preparations making in the Spaniſh ports; the troops are moreover withdrawing from the Portugueſe frontier, and the camp of St. Roche. The Spaniſh miniſtry has undergone a conſiderable change, of which the Prince of Peace is no longer a member. The exchange of couriers between the two courts of Madrid and Liſbon, during the laſt month, has been more frequent than at any period during the war.

All the accounts, both public and private, ſtate, that the utmoſt harmony continues between the allied courts of Spain and Portugal.

A ſquadron, to be commanded by Admiral Lord Duncan, is ordered to be fitted out immediately, for the purpoſe of cruizing in the North Seas, before the winter ſeaſon ſets in. His lordſhip had an interview with the lords of the admiralty yeſterday on the ſubject.

NOVEMBER 20

Yeſterday the Hamburg Mail, due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived at the General Poſt-Office. Now that the Emperor and the Directory have come to a good underſtanding, it appears that the latter have given up their deſign of Republicaniſing the left Bank of the Rhine. The Emperor is reducing his Hungarian levies. The French are beginning to march their army of Germany to Dunkirk & Calais; & are likewiſe cutting down ſhip-timber in the woods in the neighborhood of the Rhine and Moſelle to ſend to Holland. This ſhews that their plan of attack againſt this country is already acted upon in its details, and that their preparations are ſyſtematic. With a vigilant Adminiſtration we might confidently expect that the deſign would be fruſtrated before an attempt could be made to carry it into execution.

Yeſterday morning, at 7 o'clock died at his apartments in Faviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, the veteran Dutch Admiral Reyntjes, in the 65th year of his age. He received a ſlight wound in the bottom of his belly in the late engagement, but it is not ſuppoſed that his health was in the ſlighteſt degree affected by that accident. He died of an apoplectic complaint, to which he had long been ſubject, and under which he laboured with particular ſeverity during the laſt fortnight of his life. The ſtate of his health on his embarking on board the fleet in the Texel was ſuch, that it was deemed neceſſary to appoint Admiral Munier to aſſiſt him in the active department of his office. The body was to be opened this day.

## Alexandria, January 13.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

NORFOLK, JANUARY 6.

"Captain Geary, of the ſhip Alexander, has arrived at Norfolk from Glaſgow, after a paſſage of 36 days, and has brought letters and papers to the 25th of November.

"Capt. G. ſays poſitively, that the *American Envoys were diſmiſſed, and on their paſſage to this country*; that the King of Spain had refuſed to the French troops the liberty of marching through his dominions to attack Portugal; and that the Parliament of Great Britain had given an unanimous vote for the proſecution of the war."

☞ The European Intelligence in this day's MIRROR, is from papers received by the arrival above mentioned.

The Lexington, M'Kenzie, of this port, from Rotterdam to St. Ubes, has been captured within 24 hours ſail of the latter place by a Spaniſh privateer, and ſent into Vigo. She was made prize of through the ignorance of the privateerſman, who alledged her ſea letter ſhould have been ſigned by George Waſhington, inſtead of John Adams.

The Felicity, Brookes, of this port, is arrived at Norfolk, from St. Ubes.

The ſhip Polly & Nancy, M'Knight, of this port, was at the Mole the 10th ult.

On Friday the 5th inſt. the houſe of delagates paſſed a reſolution declaring that all thoſe laws which veſted property in the proteſtant epiſcopal church, and acknowledged that church as eſtabliſhed, or capable of being hereafter eſtabliſhed, were a violation of the principles of the conſtitution, and contrary to the right of religious freedom, and ought therefore to be repealed. The votes on this important queſtion 96 to 47 —A bill is directed to be brought in purſuant to the above reſolution, and Mr. William O'Callis, Mr. John Taylor, and Mr. Munford are appointed to prepare the ſame.

*The following paragraph, relative to our Commiſſioners, is copied from a Paris paper of the 10th November; and that annexed, from a Glaſgow paper of the 13th of the ſame month.*

"It is ſaid that the Directory demands of the American plenipotentiaries: 1ſt. Whether their inſtructions allow them to give ſatisfaction for the outrage offered to the French government, in the ſpeech the Preſident made on the 16th of May laſt, at the opening of Congreſs? And, 2dly. Whether they are authorized to re eſtabliſh the reſpective poſition in which the States ſtood in 1778, and to annul in the poſterior treaties all the clauſes injurious to the intereſts of the French republic?"

"Letters received here from London mention it as a current report there, that the French had refuſed to treat with the American commiſſioners, unleſs they would, as a preliminary, annul their treaty with this country; and that the commiſſioners having no ſuch powers, had in conſequence, been ordered to quit Paris"

The following letter appears under the Paris head of the 18th November, addreſſed by La Fayette, Latour Maubourg, and Bureau de Puzy, to General Buonaparte.

"CITIZEN GENERAL,

"The priſoners of Olmutz, happy to owe their deliverance to the good wiſhes of their country and your invincible arms, have enjoyed in their captivity the thought that their liberty and their lives were attached to the triumphs of the republic, and your perſonal glory. They now enjoy the homage they love to pay to their deliverer.

"It would be pleaſing to us, Citizen General, to go and offer in perſon this expreſſion of our ſentiments; to ſee in the theatre itſelf of ſuch victories the army which had gained them, and the hero who had placed our reſurrection in the number of his miracles; but you know that a journey from Hamburg is not left to our choice; &it is from the place in which we bade a laſt adieu to our gaolers, that we addreſs our thanks to their conqueror.

"In the ſolitary retreat upon the Daniſh territory of Holſtein, where we are trying to re-eſtabliſh the health of thoſe whom you have ſaved, we join to the wiſhes of our patriotiſm for the republic, the warmeſt intereſt for the illuſtrious General to whom we are ſtill more attached by the ſervices which he has rendered to the cauſe of liberty and our country, than by the perſonal obligations which it is our glory to owe him, and which the warmeſt gratitude has forever engraved on our hearts.

"LA FAYETTE,
"LATOUR MAUBOURG,
"BUREAU DE PUZY."

BOSTON, JANUARY 1.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

By an arrival yeſterday at Salem, from Bourdeaux, in 49 days, Mr. Bradbury, merchant of this town, received a letter, which ſtates the following intereſting particulars:

"*Bourdeaux, November 7.*

"Since writing you the 3d inſt. our countrymen here are rather alarmed, owing to the news from Paris, that is interpreted unfavorably to our commiſſion; there is a letter in town from General Pinckney, to an American captain belonging to Charleſton (S. C.) requeſting to be informed whether his ſhip is fit to take paſſengers; and whether he and his family might be accommodated by the 20th, for he did not know how ſoon he might be obliged to quit France. This letter being from Mr. Pinckney, one is led to think they know pretty well their fate; but as yet there has been no interview between our commiſſioners and this government; and until that is the caſe, I ſee no poſſibility of forming a right opinion."

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 8.

There is a letter in town from Paris dated October 16, from a very intelligent foreigner, to a merchant in this city, which contains the following information in ſubſtance—That our commiſſioners could not have arrived at a more inauſpicious period—that the directory mean to treat all neutral flags alike, diſregard all—that they are determined all American veſſels deſtitute of the role d'equipage, ſhall be abſolutely condemned—and that they had taken exceptions at the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States at the opening of the late extraordinary ſeſſion of congreſs.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. PRICE,

*WELL directed and ingeniouſly penned ridicule, is perhaps the moſt proper, and at the ſame time the moſt entertaining mode of attack againſt light ſubjects, and certain characters; but when applied to a ſubject of ſuch commercial importance, as the operation of a Bank, and attempted in the poor manner your correſpondents on this head have done it, it becomes diſguſting in contemplation, and injurious in its conſequences; for although our own townſmen, muſt from ſome of the characters propoſed as ſucceſſors to others who are now in the direction, ſee, that a piece of ridicule only is attempted, yet foreigners may infer from the appointment (as they call it) which they have made of Directors, that a ſpirit of reſtleſsneſs, ſuſpicion, and verſatility pervades the town, that many who ſtood high in reſpectability of character 12 months ago, have done ſomething to forfeit it, and that ſweating, and ſwindling, are the prevalent characteriſtic of the firſt order of our citizens. The illiberal clamours, ſo much in vogue a few months ſince, about the management of the Bank affairs, are happily ſubſided, at leaſt with the greater part of the community, a proof that more general ſatisfaction is given by the Directors, or if they do miſmanage matters that they have prudence enough to keep their own ſecrets, a very eſſential qualification in a Bank Director. However I believe the truth is, that the buſineſs of the Bank has been* WELL *conducted; and as I wiſh not to have the ſenſibility of any good man wounded by a direct or indirect obliquy, whoſe faithful diſcharge of his duty demands other treatment, I ſhall be gratified, and I believe every man who deſerves regard, will be, at leaſt not mortified, to find the voice of the Stockholders, as far as it can go, in favor of the preſent Direction.*

A FOE TO CRUEL AND UNNECESSARY INNOVATIONS.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 14 ounces—the price of warranted good Superfine Flour this day from 40 to 44s.

JOHN LONGDEN, Clk. Mar.

January 13.

## NOTICE,

*To Owners of Stills, Carriages, Retailers of Wines, Foreign Distilled Spirituous Liquors, and Auctioneers.*

HAVING appointed Mr. ROBERT ADAMS an auxiliary Collector of the Revenue of the United States in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax, being the second division of Survey, No. 2; I hereby give this public notice, that the said Robert Adams is fully impowered and authorised to collect and receive, and give acquittances for all, or any of the above taxes, or arrearages of taxes, that may be now due.—All those concerned (it is hoped) will hold themselves in readiness to discharge their respective accounts when called on, as the exigencies of government is obvious to every one, and needs no comments of mine. They will not be called on more than once.

FRANCIS ADAMS,
Collector of Revenue for the second division of the second survey, district of Virginia.

Centerville, January 1. 4w1w.

WHEREAS the subscriptions for the establishment of "A Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in this place," are complete agreeable to the act of the General Assembly; the subscribers thereof are hereby notified to meet, either in person or by deputy, on Friday the 26th day of January next, in the city of Richmond (at my house by 9 o'clock in the forenoon) to examine the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations which I have laid down; make such amendments thereto as they may think proper, adopt such as the majority may agree upon; elect the officers for the transaction of the business; and fix the day for the payment of the premiums.

The great success we have met with, in the establishment of the Mutual Insurance on Buildings, gives me singular satisfaction, and I make no doubt but this will prosper in like manner, the subscriptions amounting already to considerable more than what the act requires.

In my opinion, as goods are moveable, the risk in case of fire is not by far so great as on buildings, therefore, and particularly so, as there are, and will be members in all quarters, they will have, (so to say) every thing under their own eye, we may reasonably suppose, that on an average, of years, if no extraordinary great losses happen, that the interests of the premiums will be more than sufficient to pay the losses and expences. The Mutual Insurance on buildings has now been organized two years; and although the first year they had very little or no interest to receive, still the *one year's interest* pays the losses and expences of two years; for the interest which they have to receive to this day, pays not only the losses and expences for two years, but leaves a surplus of upwards of 2000 dols. so that the subscribers have had their buildings insured for two years, and their stock what they have received and what they have to receive, is still complete, and 2000 dollars better than when they began. When on the contrary, had the four millions of dollars subscribed for been insured abroad, it would by the beginning of next month have cost at least one hundred and twenty thousand dollars! and must besides that have trusted to the good fortune of a few individuals, when here the security of a great many must surely be better: for when so many join, each paying a small sum, they can raise a larger amount than any few individuals—and of course each persons share to pay for a loss will hardly ever be much.

W. F. A&T.

Richmond, Dec. 25. 3w1w

## I will Sell,

OR RENT FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Containing ten acres, lying on the main turnpike road between Alexandria and Leesburg, thirty four miles from the former, and four from the latter, on which there is a Ten Yard, and a commodious stone house. The situation for a store or tavern is equal to any in Virginia. Terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who will make them easy to the purchaser.

JOHN MINOR.

December 30. c&1m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to move from Northumberland House, offers for sale on Tuesday the 16th of January next,

Twenty or twenty-five Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and Children—a quantity of Stock of different kinds, some Household Furniture, and Plantation Utensils, *for Ready Money.*

PRESLY THORNTON.

N. B. The crop of Fodder will also be disposed of.

Northumberland county, December 1. 12t

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank Head, near Alexandria, Dec. 8. (

## I will Sell or Rent,

THE property I now own on Duke Street, a part of Spring Garden Farm. The above lot contains three acres, well enclosed; a good spring, dwelling house, bark and tan house two stories high, thirty vats, and twenty more in frame. This place is peculiarly convenient for a tan yard—a stream of water running thro' it, with which the vats can be filled at pleasure, without any expense.—There are four hundred hides ready to be worked in, and sixty cords of bark on the spot. I will either rent, sell, or take a partner, who is acquainted with the tanning and currying business, has a family, and can be well recommended.

PETER WISE.

December 12.

## For Sale,

A Likely Negro Girl,

About 15 years old, accustomed to waiting on a family. A short credit will be given the purchaser.—Apply to the Printer.

December 22.

## FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ON HARPER'S WHARF,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Jamaica, Windward Island, and New-England Rum; Cogniac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiskey, Molasses, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson-skin, Hyson, and Young Hyson Teas; Muscovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in small boxes, mould and dipped, do. white and brown Soap, Mustard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels, Allum and Cadiz Salt, ship pilot, and fine Bread, and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 1. tf

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 30th day of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A Tract of LAND, called CHELSEA, *lying in Prince George's county, the property of Mr. Humphrey Belt; this tract contains, by estimation, 800 acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. The land is situated in the forest of Prince George county near the Birch Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen Ann, five from Upper Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the culture of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable consisting of a comfortable dwelling house, with out houses, and several tobacco houses, and other buildings suitable for a Plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling with out houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate or any part of it will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: The purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or of any part of the land, shall pay down the purchase money at the time of the sale, or immediately after the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest and estate, of the said Humphry Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.*

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

Dec. 8, 1797.

## Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders of the Potomac Company are requested to meet at the Union Tavern in George-town, on the second Thursday in February next.—Business of the first importance will be laid before the meeting—it is therefore hoped the Stockholders will generally attend, or send their proxies.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JOHN MASON,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAH CLAPHAM, } Directors.

Alexandria, January 3. 2w1w

## Elegant Forte Piano,

FOR SALE,

Just imported from London.——Enquire at Abert's Tavern.

ALSO,

A good Spinette.

December 7.

## Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of HANSON AND BOND, PRINTERS are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive and settle the same.

T. BOND.

October 30, 1797.

## FOR SALE,

A valuable House Wench,

Who is an excellent cook, and washes and irons well—Apply at the Office of the Columbian Mirror.

December 4.

*At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 23d day of November, 1797.*

Charles Little, compl't.
against
Samuel Fairbank and William Simpson, defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Samuel Fairbank, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house in this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Wm. Simpson, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant Samuel Fairbank, until the further order and decree of this court.

A copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

December 14. 2m

*At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 23d day of November, 1797.*

M'Kenzie Talbut, compl't.
against
Samuel Fairbank and William Simpson, def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Samuel Fairbank, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in March next and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house in this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Wm. Simpson, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in his hands belonging to the defendant Samuel Fairbank, until the further order and decree of this court.

A copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

December 14. 2m

*At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 23d day of November, 1797.*

John and Thomas Clifford, compl'ts.
against
William Prentis & Joseph Thomas, def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THE Defendant, Joseph Thomas, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country:—On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county.—and it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant William Prentis do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in his hands belonging to the defendant Joseph Thomas, until the further order and decree of this court.

A copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

December 14 2m

VIRGINIA,

*In the High Court of Chancery.*

Between
George Washington, surviving executor of Thomas Calvill, Plaintiff,
and
Thomas West, executor, devisee, and heir at law of John West, Jun. deceased, who was one of the executors of Thomas Calville; and the nearest relations of Catharine Calville, mother of the said Thomas Calville, of the names of Stot, Wells, Richardson, and Smith, or their descendants, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his council, the court this third day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety seven, doth direct Master Commissioner Keith to examine, state, and settle the account of the plaintiff's administration of the estate of his testator, and report the same to the court, with such matters specially as he may think pertinent, or as the parties may require to be so stated.

A Copy,
(Teste)
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

ON the second Monday in February next, I will proceed to state and settle the accounts of the administration of the estate of the said Thomas Calville, at my house in the town of Alexandria, of which the several parties concerned are requested to take notice.

JAMES KEITH,

December 5.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, *to.*

NOVEMBER 15th, 1797.

William Gannett, Jun. comp.
against
John Harle, def. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and giving security according to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered, that unless he enter his appearance, and give security according to law, and the rules of this court, a decree shall be entered against him at March court next, agreeable to the prayer of the said complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Alexandria Gazettes, and published at the door of the court house of the said county for two months successively.

A Copy, (Teste)
CHARLES BINNS, C. L. C.

December 9.

THE subscriber being induced, by the advice of his physicians to sail on a voyage to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, takes this method of informing those with whom he has business, that his brother JAMES A. THOMPSON, is fully authorised to transact and negociate all the affairs of the subscriber in his absence. He earnestly requests those who are indebted to him to make as immediate payments as possible, in order that his own engagements may be complied with.

WM. S. THOMPSON.

December 14. tf

## Will be landed this day,

Out of the schooner Sophia, from Madeira and Teneriffe,

Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks,—old, and fit for immediate use:

Teneriffe Wine, in pipes and quarter casks ——which are offered for sale on a short credit.

Wm. WILSON.

November 14.

## CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, one experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business *Extensively.*

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *First Eminence*, and erected suitable workshops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale that elegant and valuable Farm, called SNOW HILL, whereon he now lives, in the county of Prince William. This tract of Land contains 1600 acres, about 500 of which are well timbered, is under regular and extensive enclosure, and is generally esteemed to be the best tract of Land in the county. There are upon it an elegant two story dwelling house of the best architecture, a stone kitchen, meat house, barn, stables, and every building desirable on a farm, and necessary for the accommodation of a large family—for beauties of prospect, and healthiness, it is justly celebrated, it possessing every advantage in both these respects, that can render it at the same time the most delightful and eligible residence in this country. Added to these advantages, there are upon it several extensive orchards of Apples and Peaches of the most choice fruits, which scarcely ever fail bearing, and a very large and well finished garden, lately built. The fields that were in corn this year, are all sown with wheat, together with a considerable quantity of new ground, and highly manured fallow, amounting to 428 bushels of seed, all of which is regularly set, and exhibits an encouraging prospect for a crop next year. The purchaser may be accommodated with about forty likely slaves, stock of all kind, and farming utensils, all of which property, together with the Land may be bargained for after review thereof with

MATTHEW WHITING.

December 19. m

TO BE RENTED,

A Store and Cellar

At the corner of King and Pitt Streets,

JOSEPH [illegible]

November 21.

ALEXANDRIA

Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

BY

ELLIS PRATT.